

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Reported Agreement Between Russia, Austria and England.

DISCONTENTED ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES.

Agitation in Germany Over the Socialist Danger.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Another Battle Between the English and the Kafirs.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 22, 1878.

The Times publishes the following despatch, dated Berlin, Friday, midnight:—"The plenipotentiaries of England, Russia and Austria this evening agreed to the following points, which will be submitted to the Congress to-morrow for ratification:—

THE AGREEMENTS.

"The frontier of Northern Bulgaria is to be fixed at the Balkans.

"The Turks are to have the right to fortify the Balkan passes and to garrison the fortified places.

"Sofia is to be included in Roumelia and Yarna in Bulgaria.

"The Turks are to retain Burgas.

"The northern frontier of Montenegro and the boundaries of Serbia are to be restricted, those countries to receive compensation on the same terms.

CAUSE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

"A telegram from Constantinople constrained the Russians to thus settle these questions. At the same time the solution is equally due to the personal intervention of Prince Bismarck."

A CRISIS Averted.

If the above report is true one of the few points which might cause the breaking up of the Congress—namely, the Bulgarian boundary, is settled in a sense favorable to the English and Austrian views. The hitch on this question, which was evident yesterday, caused some alarm. Some of the correspondents thought the crisis would continue until the special messenger returned from St. Petersburg. The Post's generally well informed correspondent, however, said the plenipotentiaries would be resumed on Friday night. This seems in accord with the Times's information.

AUSTRIA'S DEMANDS.

The Times's correspondent says Austria will make no concession relative to free access to Salomona and the Aegean Sea (such access is now probably secured to Austria by the restriction of the Servian and Montenegrin frontiers), or concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina, which she desires to annex but will not directly ask for. The correspondent believes Austria will obtain her wishes in this respect, and that Greece will obtain Crete and some rectification of her frontier in the direction of Thessaly and Epirus.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA Ceded.

Another Berlin telegram to the Times says it seems the cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria has already been decided upon.

MONTENEGRO GETS ANTIVARI.

The New York Press states that Russia and Austria have agreed that Montenegro shall have Antivari, but that port is only to be used for commerce, and under Austrian supervision.

TURKEY MUST ACCEPT THE DECISION.

The Turks have been warned that if they do not unreservedly accept the decisions of the Congress they will find no auxiliary among the European Powers; but on the contrary those most anxious to save them will be at the head of their adversaries.

A SPECIAL COURIER TO THE CAIR.

A despatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"A special messenger has gone to St. Petersburg, it is said, to report to the Czar on the progress of the negotiations, which are affirmed to be taking a different course from what was expected. A special despatch from the Times, respecting the Russian, owing mainly to the fresh prospect of peace between England and Austria, which appears to render further concessions on the part of Russia necessary." The Wiener Presse's letter from Berlin states that the Anglo-Austrian understanding extends to matters beyond the scope of the Congress.

A LIMIT TO CONCESSIONS.

In the exchange of views now going on between the plenipotentiaries the Russian representatives are beginning to point out that there is a final limit to concessions for a State which has made sacrifices and cannot offend the strong national feeling of its people. They are also said to have stated that they could not go beyond the concessions already made.

SERVIA APPREHENSIVE.

A telegram from Belgrade says:—"The Congress with which the plenipotentiaries have individually received the propositions made by Minister Lissowsky, the representative of Serbia in Berlin, creates a feeling of despondency. The second and third clauses of the militia reserve have been called out for immediate service. It is believed the continued concentration of Austrian troops on the Danube and Save frontiers is the cause of the adoption of this measure."

DO THEY MEAN TO STAY?

The Times's correspondent at Thessalonica says:—"hear that the Russians are straining their energies in fortifying Rodosto. They are evidently contriving every means to gain a firm hold on Bulgaria and are preparing to hold it, if need be, against all adversaries. The meeting of the Congress seems rather to have increased than abated their activity in that respect."

DISSENTING ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the Conservative members of Parliament will probably hold a meeting shortly to consider what action ought to be taken by the party in reference to the Cabinet's policy accepting the Schouvaloff-Salisbury memorandum, to which the Conservatives are generally hostile.

THE MEETING WILL NOT BE HELD.

The Standard says, in an official form, that the proposed meeting of conservatives opposed to the Anglo-Russian agreement will not be held, as it is well understood the government, in response to the strongly expressed opinion of the country, will in future discontinue any step in the direction of a separate agreement.

SALISBURY'S "INFORMAL" SIGNATURE.

Lord Salisbury denies that he formally signed his name to the agreement. He states that he merely appended his initials to it previous to its submission to the Cabinet.

THE CAIR'S VIEW TO BERLIN.

The Post states in a semi-official form that it is probable the Czar will come to Berlin to see the Emperor William, whose health causes much anxiety, and also to give the necessary assent to any measures which may be approved by the Russian plenipotentiaries, as the constant reference to

St. Petersburg is extremely inconvenient, and Prince Gortschakoff is not what he used to be either bodily or mentally.

GERMANY'S SIGHTS.

A Paris despatch to the Times says:—"There is still some agitation in Germany about the measures the government is alleged to be in favor of for the repression of socialism, and German newspapers, notwithstanding the absorbing questions before the Congress, are continually reporting arrests of socialists and the interruption of meetings. A socialist journal, the Neue Presse, asserts that the examining magistrate of one of the Berlin courts said recently that, as far as the investigation had yet proceeded, there was not the least reason to suppose that Nobeling was connected with the social democrats."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RECOVERY.

A Berlin correspondent says it is hoped that the Emperor will shortly be able to go to Wilhelmshafen, and later in the year to Weimar and Gastein.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PROPOSED TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The French committee on the subject of the proposed treaty of commerce between France and the United States held a sitting yesterday. M. Menier, who presided, addressing the meeting, thanked the American press for the reception it had given to the French delegate in the United States. M. Chouteau, the delegate, expressed his gratitude to the Americans who had assisted the committee. It was resolved to request the Chamber of Commerce of France to appoint gentlemen to give a suitable reception to the American delegates on their arrival here.

BATTLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Advices from Cape Town to the 4th of June report that an engagement was fought on the 29th of May, in which the Chief Dukuwa was killed and the noted Chief Sandini seriously wounded.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR.

According to a Warsaw letter the Gregorian calendar is likely to be adopted in Russia. The Council of State and the Ministers have for some time been using both the old and the new styles.

PAROISSIEN FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

President MacMahon, upon recommendation of the Ministers, has decided to pardon 800 Communists on the occasion of the national festival of the 20th inst. in honor of the Exhibition.

CAPTAIN HOLMES SURRENDERED.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the Guion steamer Liab, which struck a rock and sank on the morning of the 24th inst., off the Saltee Island, while on the passage from New York for Liverpool, found that the captain (Mr. Holmes) was in fault, and suspended his certificate for six months.

GRANT IN HOLLAND.

A telegram from Amsterdam reports that General Grant arrived in that city on Thursday night.

QUEEN MARGHERITA'S ILLNESS.

An official bulletin in Madrid announces that Queen Mercedes has symptoms of gastric fever.

CHARLES MATTHEWS IS DYING.

Charles Matthews is reported to be dying.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPROMISE.

A despatch from Vienna reports that the Austrian Reichsrath has finally adopted the Austro-Hungarian compromise.

THE WEATHER.

The weather in London yesterday was fair.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE CONDUCT OF THE BANROCKS—WHITE MAN KILLED—MOVEMENTS OF THE REDSKINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21, 1878.

A Silver City despatch says:—"The stage road between Silver City and Grants, N. M., has been closed by the Indians. The stage driver, Jerry Wisniewski, and other friendly Indians who have been in the country, have been killed. The Indians claim that they had killed whites and had had three of their own Indians killed. The white men were killed and buried in a cabin near Stein's Mountain. Recently the Malheur reservation Indians were behaving worse than the Banrocks, slaughtering every animal that came within their reach. General Howard is still at Malheur City."

INDIAN OF WOOD RIVERS.

A Boise City despatch states that parties from Fort Hall and Lemhi, via Wood River and Big Camas, report having seen 300 Indians on Wood River, about two hundred miles east of this place, who claim to be friendly and on their way to the Fort Hall Agency. These Indians, it is said, are a new tribe, a white man who has an Indian wife, and who has lived many years with the Indians, and who was with the Indians in the lava beds of the Snake River country. The Indians were killed by a war party before they left the lava beds on their raiding tour. Small parties of Indians have been seen in the country bordering the overland stage road.

WATCHING THE TROOPS.

These Indians are no doubt sincere and struggling reinforcements, on their way to join the main body, now in the neighborhood of Stein's Mountain. They are keeping up a regular line of communication between the Lava Bed region and the place of rendezvous and watching the movements of the troops. General Howard, with about four hundred men, will proceed to-morrow in the direction of Stein's Mountain, where, it is understood, the Indians have concentrated and decided to make a stand.

THE REPORTED OUTBREAK OF CHIPPEWAS.

UTTERLY DISCREDITED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 21, 1878.

Sensational reports from Wisconsin relative to Indian troubles in the northern part of that State are utterly discredited here, so far, at least, as they relate to any general combination of Minnesota and Wisconsin Chippewas to attack the whites. The Chippewas are not warlike Indians, and are keeping up a regular line of communication between the Lava Bed region and the place of rendezvous and watching the movements of the troops. General Howard, with about four hundred men, will proceed to-morrow in the direction of Stein's Mountain, where, it is understood, the Indians have concentrated and decided to make a stand.

NO FOUNDATION FOR RUMORAL TELEGRAMS.

MADISON, Wis., June 21, 1878.

Nothing has been received from Burnett county today. The general opinion is that the officers of that county had very little foundation for their sensational telegrams of the past two days.

ALL QUIET AT BOSS FORT, IDAHO.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1878.

Indian Agent Danielson, of Fort Hall Agency, telegraphs from Boss Fort, Idaho, that everything is quiet there today.

SUN DANCE OF THE SPOTTED TAILS.

YAKIMA, W. T., June 21, 1878.

The young men at Spotted Tail camp are just concluding their annual Sun Dance, and the barbarous festival has been one of more than ordinary success. Forty-eight candidates passed through the terrible ordeal of self-torture, thus becoming entitled to full diplomas as warriors of unquestioned bravery.

THE CEREMONY IS AS FOLLOWS:—

The candidate for honors cuts two longitudinal lines down each breast and under the armpits, and then, with the assistance of one of the lares, is passed and lightly laid. The other end of the lares is then made fast to the top of a high pole, and the candidate throws himself back, with the weight upon the lares, and gives way. Should he fail to break loose in the manner prescribed, he is laid during the operation, he is forever disgraced. The dance just closed was held about fifteen miles back from the Kootenai River, and was witnessed by about two thousand Indian and twenty-five whites. Old Spotted Tail was master of ceremonies. The Sun Dance has been closed, and the candidates are now ready for the government to move them to a new agency.

GENERAL MCKENZIE'S INVASION.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 21, 1878.

The News' Eagle special says:—"Nothing definite is known regarding the movements of General McKenzie and Colonel Shafter. It is supposed they are heading for Saragosa Mountains. The Mexicans are still volunteering and impressing horses. Their movements are very rapid. The Mexican army, under General Colorado Nuncio and Valdez, are at Saragosa with from 300 to 400 men, and that a commission will be sent to General McKenzie to negotiate the terms of his invasion. Colonel Martinez, the revolutionary, was reported to be about fifty miles from Piedra Negra several days ago, with fifty or sixty men. Some of them are said to be on this side. There is no news from Kacabeco."

THE CAIR'S VIEW TO BERLIN.

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ASAD STORY FROM BRAZIL.

RETURN OF TWO LABORERS WHO WENT OUT ON THE CITY OF RICHMOND TO WORK ON THE RAILROADS—A TERRIBLE STORY OF STARVATION, IMPRISONMENT AND CRUELTY—WHAT THE AMERICAN CONSUL SAYS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21, 1878.

Two of the men who went to Brazil to work on the projected railroads for which Messrs. P. T. Collins & Co., of Philadelphia, are the contractors, arrived in Charleston today, and gave a pitiful account of their own hardships and sufferings and of the condition of their unfortunate companions. Their names are George O'Rourke and Michael Judge. They were an agreement with Collins & Co. to work at Santos, in Brazil. They were to be paid \$1.50 a day and to receive full rations of food, wholesome food. With 450 others they sailed from Philadelphia in the City of Richmond, on February 14th. Among the number were many of the survivors from the Metropolis, which was bound for Brazil with railroad hands. They had a good passage and were well treated. The distance from the mouth of the Amazon up the Madeira River to Santos is about eighteen hundred miles. Arrived at Santos on March 23, the laborers found that no quarters whatever had been provided for them. 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